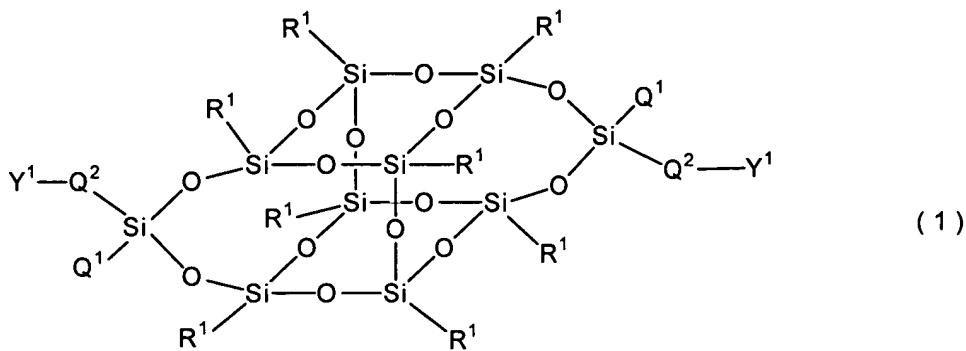
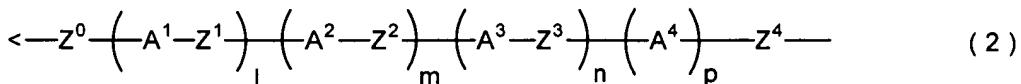


## Amendments to the Claims

1. (Original) A compound represented by Formula (1):

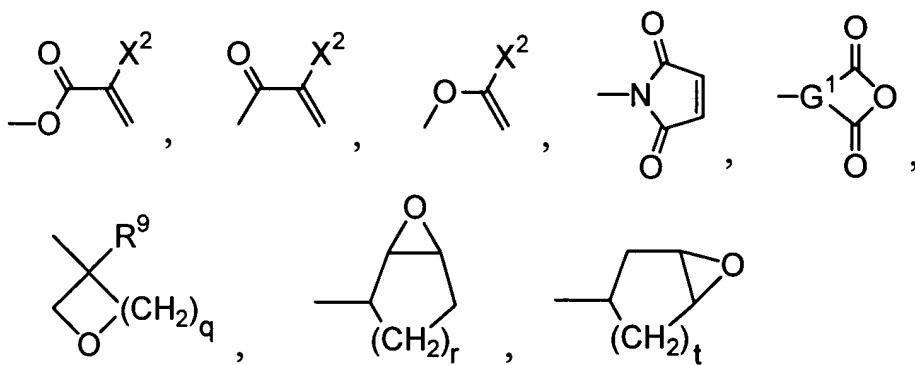


wherein R<sup>1</sup> is phenyl in which optional hydrogen may be replaced by halogen or alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms; in the alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, optional -CH<sub>2</sub>- which is not adjacent to each other may be replaced by -O-, and optional hydrogen may be replaced by halogen; Q<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen, halogen, alkyl having 1 to 10 carbon atoms, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cyclohexenyl or phenyl in which optional hydrogen may be replaced by halogen or alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms; in the alkyl having 1 to 10 carbon atoms and the alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms which is a substituent of phenyl, optional -CH<sub>2</sub>- which is not adjacent to each other may be replaced by -O-, -CH=CH- or -C≡C-, and optional hydrogen may be replaced by halogen; and Q<sup>2</sup> is a group represented by Formula (2):



wherein the code < represents a bonding point with silicon; l, m, n and p are independently 0, 1, 2 or 3; A<sup>1</sup>, A<sup>2</sup>, A<sup>3</sup> and A<sup>4</sup> are independently a single bond, 1,4-cyclohexylene, 1,4-cyclohexenylene, a condensed ring group having 6 to 10 carbon atoms which is a divalent group, or 1,4-phenylene; in these rings, optional -CH<sub>2</sub>- which is not adjacent to each other may be replaced by -O-, and optional -CH= may be replaced by -N=; optional hydrogen in all rings may be replaced by halogen, -CN, -NO<sub>2</sub>

or alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms; in the alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, optional  $-\text{CH}_2-$  which is not adjacent to each other may be replaced by  $-\text{O}-$ ,  $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$  or  $-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-$ , and optional hydrogen may be replaced by halogen;  $Z^0$ ,  $Z^1$ ,  $Z^2$  and  $Z^3$  are independently a single bond,  $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$ ,  $-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-$ ,  $-\text{COO}-$ ,  $-\text{OCO}-$ , or alkylene in which the number of carbon atoms is 1 to 20, and optional  $-\text{CH}_2-$  may be replaced by  $-\text{O}-$ ,  $-\text{S}-$ ,  $-\text{NH}-$ ,  $-\text{SiR}^2_2-$ ,  $-\text{SiR}^2_2\text{O}-$ ,  $-\text{OSiR}^2_2-$ ,  $-\text{OSiR}^2_2\text{O}-$ ,  $-\text{SiR}^2_2\text{OSiR}^2_2-$ ,  $-\text{COO}-$ ,  $-\text{OCO}-$ ,  $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$  or  $-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-$ ;  $\text{R}^2$  is halogen, alkyl having 1 to 10 carbon atoms, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cyclohexenyl, or phenyl in which optional hydrogen may be replaced by halogen, or alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms; in the alkyl having 1 to 10 carbon atoms and the alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms which is a substituent of phenyl, optional  $-\text{CH}_2-$  which is not adjacent to each other may be replaced by  $-\text{O}-$ ,  $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$  or  $-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-$ , and optional hydrogen may be replaced by halogen;  $Z^4$  is a single bond,  $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$ ,  $-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-$ ,  $-\text{COO}-$ ,  $-\text{OCO}-$ , or alkylene in which the number of carbon atoms is 1 to 20 and optional  $-\text{CH}_2-$  which is not adjacent to each other may be replaced by  $-\text{O}-$ ,  $-\text{COO}-$ ,  $-\text{OCO}-$ ,  $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$  or  $-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-$ ; and  $\text{Y}^1$  is halogen,  $-\text{OM}^1-$ ,  $-\text{SM}^1-$ ,  $-\text{CHO}$ ,  $-\text{COOR}^3-$ ,  $-\text{CSOR}^3-$ ,  $-\text{CSSR}^3-$ ,  $-\text{NHR}^4-$ ,  $-\text{COX}^1-$ ,  $-\text{CSX}^1-$ ,  $-\text{OCOX}^1-$ ,  $-\text{OCOOR}^3-$ ,  $-\text{N}=\text{C}=\text{O}$ ,  $-\text{CN}$ ,  $-\text{C}\equiv\text{CH}$ ,  $-\text{CR}^5=\text{CH}_2$ ,  $-\text{CR}^5=\text{CR}^6\text{COOR}^3$ ,  $-\text{CH}=\text{CR}^5\text{CR}^6=\text{CH}_2$ ,  $-\text{SO}_2\text{X}^1$ ,  $-\text{SiR}^2_2\text{X}^1$ ,  $-\text{SiR}^2_2\text{OR}^3$ ,  $-\text{SiR}^2_2\text{OCOR}^7$ ,  $-\text{SiR}^2_2\text{OC}(\text{CH}_3)=\text{CH}_2$ ,  $-\text{SiR}^2_2\text{ON}=\text{CR}^7\text{R}^8$ ,  $-\text{SiR}^2_2\text{NR}^7\text{R}^8$ , or any one of groups shown below:



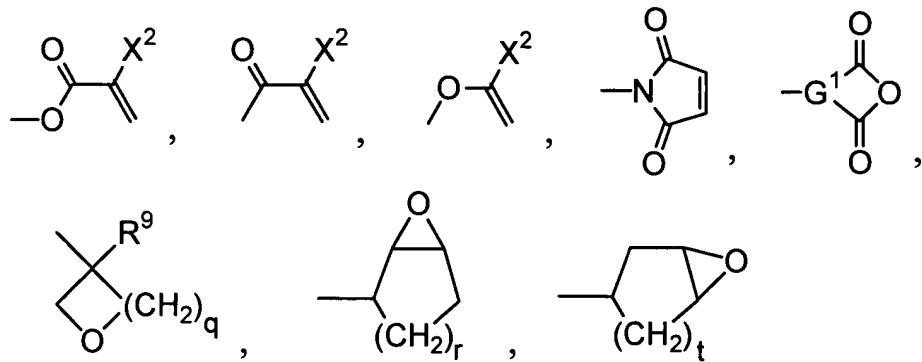
in these groups related to  $\text{Y}^1$ ,  $\text{M}^1$  is hydrogen or alkaline metal;  $\text{R}^3$  is hydrogen, alkaline metal, or alkyl in which the number of carbon atoms is 1 to 10, optional  $-\text{CH}_2-$  which is not adjacent to each other may be replaced by  $-\text{O}-$ , and optional hydrogen may be

replaced by halogen; R<sup>4</sup> is hydrogen, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cyclohexenyl, alkyl in which the number of carbon atoms is 1 to 10, optional -CH<sub>2</sub>- which is not adjacent to each other may be replaced by -O- and optional hydrogen may be replaced by halogen, or phenyl in which optional hydrogen may be replaced by halogen or alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms; in the alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms which is a substituent of phenyl, optional -CH<sub>2</sub>- which is not adjacent to each other may be replaced by -O-, -CH=CH- or -C≡C-, and optional hydrogen may be replaced by halogen; X<sup>1</sup> is halogen; R<sup>5</sup>, R<sup>6</sup> and X<sup>2</sup> are independently hydrogen, halogen, -CN, or alkyl in which the number of carbon atoms is 1 to 10 optional -CH<sub>2</sub>- which is not adjacent to each other may be replaced by -O-, and optional hydrogen may be replaced by halogen; R<sup>7</sup> and R<sup>8</sup> are independently alkyl having 1 to 10 carbon atoms; G<sup>1</sup> is a trivalent organic group; R<sup>9</sup> is hydrogen or alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms; q is 1 or 0; r is an integer of 0 to 5; and t is an integer of 1 to 5.

2. (Original) The compound according to claim 1, wherein in Formula (1), R<sup>1</sup> is phenyl in which optional hydrogen may be replaced by halogen or alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms; in the alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, optional -CH<sub>2</sub>- which is not adjacent to each other may be replaced by -O-, and optional hydrogen may be replaced by halogen; Q<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen, halogen, alkyl having 1 to 10 carbon atoms, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cyclohexenyl, or phenyl in which optional hydrogen may be replaced by halogen or alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms; in the alkyl having 1 to 10 carbon atoms and the alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms which is a substituent of phenyl, optional -CH<sub>2</sub>- which is not adjacent to each other may be replaced by -O-, -CH=CH- or -C≡C-, and optional hydrogen may be replaced by halogen; and Q<sup>2</sup> is a group represented by Formula (2);

in Formula (2), the code < represents a bonding point with silicon; l, m, n and p are independently 0, 1, 2 or 3; A<sup>1</sup>, A<sup>2</sup>, A<sup>3</sup> and A<sup>4</sup> are independently a single bond, 1,4-cyclohexylene, 1,4-cyclohexenylene, a condensed ring group having 6 to 10 carbon atoms which is a divalent group, or 1,4-phenylene; in these rings, optional -CH<sub>2</sub>- which is not adjacent to each other may be replaced by -O-, and optional -CH= may be replaced by -N=; in all rings, optional hydrogen may be replaced by halogen, -CN, -NO<sub>2</sub>,

or alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms; in the alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, optional  $-\text{CH}_2-$  which is not adjacent to each other may be replaced by  $-\text{O}-$ ,  $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$  or  $-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-$ , and optional hydrogen may be replaced by halogen;  $Z^0$ ,  $Z^1$ ,  $Z^2$  and  $Z^3$  are independently a single bond,  $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$ ,  $-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-$ ,  $-\text{COO}-$ ,  $-\text{OCO}-$ , or alkylene in which the number of carbon atoms is 1 to 20, and optional  $-\text{CH}_2-$  may be replaced by  $-\text{O}-$ ,  $-\text{S}-$ ,  $-\text{NH}-$ ,  $-\text{SiR}^2_2-$ ,  $-\text{SiR}^2_2\text{O}-$ ,  $-\text{OSiR}^2_2-$ ,  $-\text{OSiR}^2_2\text{O}-$ ,  $-\text{SiR}^2_2\text{OSiR}^2_2-$ ,  $-\text{COO}-$ ,  $-\text{OCO}-$ ,  $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$  or  $-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-$ ;  $\text{R}^2$  is halogen, alkyl having 1 to 10 carbon atoms, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cyclohexenyl, or phenyl in which optional hydrogen may be replaced by halogen or alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms; in the alkyl having 1 to 10 carbon atoms and the alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms which is a substituent of phenyl, optional  $-\text{CH}_2-$  which is not adjacent to each other may be replaced by  $-\text{O}-$ ,  $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$  or  $-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-$ , and optional hydrogen may be replaced by halogen;  $Z^4$  is a single bond,  $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$ ,  $-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-$ ,  $-\text{COO}-$ ,  $-\text{OCO}-$ , or alkylene in which the number of carbon atoms is 1 to 20, optional  $-\text{CH}_2-$  which is not adjacent to each other may be replaced by  $-\text{O}-$ ,  $-\text{COO}-$ ,  $-\text{OCO}-$ ,  $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$  or  $-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-$ ; and  $\text{Y}^1$  is halogen,  $-\text{OM}^1-$ ,  $-\text{SM}^1-$ ,  $-\text{CHO}$ ,  $-\text{COOR}^3-$ ,  $-\text{CSOR}^3-$ ,  $-\text{CSSR}^3-$ ,  $-\text{NHR}^4-$ ,  $-\text{COX}^1-$ ,  $-\text{CSX}^1-$ ,  $-\text{OCOX}^1-$ ,  $-\text{OCOOR}^3-$ ,  $-\text{N}=\text{C}=\text{O}$ ,  $-\text{CN}$ ,  $-\text{C}\equiv\text{CH}$ ,  $-\text{CR}^5=\text{CH}_2$ ,  $-\text{CR}^5=\text{CR}^6\text{COOR}^3$ ,  $-\text{CH}=\text{CR}^5\text{CR}^6=\text{CH}_2$ ,  $-\text{SO}_2\text{X}^1$ , or any one of groups shown below:



in the above groups related to  $\text{Y}^1$ ,  $\text{M}^1$  is hydrogen or alkaline metal;  $\text{R}^3$  is hydrogen, alkaline metal, or alkyl in which the number of carbon atoms is 1 to 10, optional  $-\text{CH}_2-$  which is not adjacent to each other may be replaced by  $-\text{O}-$ , and optional hydrogen may be replaced by halogen;  $\text{R}^4$  is hydrogen, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl,

cyclohexyl, cyclohexenyl, alkyl in which the number of carbon atoms is 1 to 10, optional  $-\text{CH}_2-$  which is not adjacent to each other may be replaced by  $-\text{O}-$ , and optional hydrogen may be replaced by halogen, or phenyl in which optional hydrogen may be replaced by halogen, or alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms; in the alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms which is a substituent of phenyl, optional  $-\text{CH}_2-$  which is not adjacent to each other may be replaced by  $-\text{O}-$ ,  $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$  or  $-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-$ , and optional hydrogen may be replaced by halogen;  $\text{X}^1$  is halogen;  $\text{R}^5$ ,  $\text{R}^6$  and  $\text{X}^2$  are independently hydrogen, halogen,  $-\text{CN}$ , or alkyl in which the number of carbon atoms is 1 to 10, optional  $-\text{CH}_2-$  which is not adjacent to each other may be replaced by  $-\text{O}-$ , and optional hydrogen may be replaced by halogen;  $\text{G}^1$  is a trivalent organic group;  $\text{R}^9$  is hydrogen or alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms;  $\text{q}$  is 1 or 0;  $\text{r}$  is an integer of 0 to 5; and  $\text{t}$  is an integer of 1 to 5.

3. (Original) The compound according to claim 1, wherein  $\text{R}^1$  is phenyl in which optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine or chlorine.

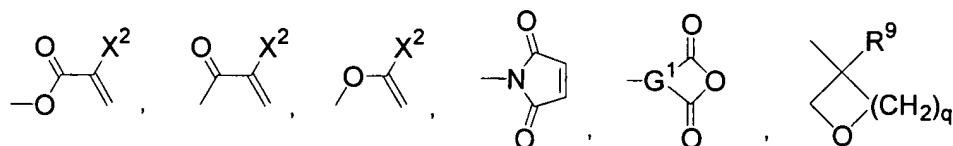
4. (Original) The compound according to claim 1, wherein  $\text{R}^1$  is phenyl in which optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine or chlorine;  $\text{Q}^1$  is cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, alkyl in which the number of carbon atoms is 1 to 10, optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine, or phenyl in which optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine, chlorine or alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms; in the alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms which is a substituent of phenyl, optional  $-\text{CH}_2-$  which is not adjacent to each other may be replaced by  $-\text{O}-$ , and optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine.

5. (Original) The compound according to claim 1, wherein  $\text{R}^1$  is phenyl in which optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine or chlorine;  $\text{Q}^1$  is cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, alkyl in which the number of carbon atoms is 1 to 10, and optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine, or phenyl in which optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine, chlorine or alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms; in the alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms which is a substituent of phenyl, optional  $-\text{CH}_2-$  which is not adjacent to each other may be replaced by  $-\text{O}-$ , and optional hydrogen may

be replaced by fluorine;  $A^1$ ,  $A^2$ ,  $A^3$  and  $A^4$  are independently a single bond, 1,4-cyclohexylene, 1,4-cyclohexenylene, a condensed ring group having 6 to 10 carbon atoms which is a divalent group, or 1,4-phenylene; in the above rings, optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine, chlorine, or alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms; in the above alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, optional  $-CH_2-$  which is not adjacent to each other may be replaced by  $-O-$ , and optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine;  $Z^0$ ,  $Z^1$ ,  $Z^2$  and  $Z^3$  are independently a single bond,  $-CH=CH-$ ,  $-C\equiv C-$ ,  $-COO-$ ,  $-OCO-$  or alkylene which has a carbon number of 1 to 20 and in which optional  $-CH_2-$  may be replaced by  $-O-$ ,  $-NH-$ ,  $-SiR^2_2-$ ,  $-SiR^2_2O-$ ,  $-OSiR^2_2-$ ,  $-SiR^2_2OSiR^2_2-$ ,  $-COO-$ ,  $-OCO-$ ,  $-CH=CH-$  or  $-C\equiv C-$ ;  $R^2$  is halogen, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, alkyl in which the number of carbon atoms is 1 to 10, and optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine, or phenyl in which optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine, chlorine, or alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms; in the alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms which is a substituent of phenyl, optional  $-CH_2-$  which is not adjacent to each other may be replaced by  $-O-$ , and optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine; and  $Z^4$  is a single bond,  $-CH=CH-$ ,  $-C\equiv C-$ ,  $-COO-$ ,  $-OCO-$  or alkylene in which the number of carbon atoms is 1 to 20, and optional  $-CH_2-$  which is not adjacent to each other may be replaced by  $-O-$ ,  $-COO-$ ,  $-OCO-$ ,  $-CH=CH-$  or  $-C\equiv C-$ .

6. (Original) The compound according to claim 1, wherein  $R^1$  is phenyl in which optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine or chlorine;  $Q^1$  is cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, alkyl in which the number of carbon atoms is 1 to 10, and optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine, or phenyl in which optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine, chlorine, or alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms; in the alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms which is a substituent of phenyl, optional  $-CH_2-$  which is not adjacent to each other may be replaced by  $-O-$ , and optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine;  $A^1$ ,  $A^2$ ,  $A^3$  and  $A^4$  are independently a single bond, 1,4-cyclohexylene, 1,4-cyclohexenylene, a condensed ring group having 6 to 10 carbon atoms which is a divalent group, or 1,4-phenylene; in the above rings, optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine, chlorine, or alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms; in the above alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, optional  $-CH_2-$  which is not adjacent to each other may

be replaced by  $-O-$ , and optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine;  $Z^0$ ,  $Z^1$ ,  $Z^2$  and  $Z^3$  are independently a single bond,  $-CH=CH-$ ,  $-C\equiv C-$ ,  $-COO-$ ,  $-OCO-$ , or alkylene in which the number of carbon atoms is 1 to 20, and optional  $-CH_2-$  which is not adjacent to each other may be replaced by  $-O-$ ,  $-NH-$ ,  $-SiR^2_2-$ ,  $-SiR^2_2O-$ ,  $-OSiR^2_2-$ ,  $-SiR^2_2OSiR^2_2-$ ,  $-COO-$ ,  $-OCO-$ ,  $-CH=CH-$  or  $-C\equiv C-$ ;  $R^2$  is halogen, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, alkyl in which the number of carbon atoms is 1 to 10, and optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine, chlorine, or phenyl in which optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine, chlorine, or alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms; in the alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms which is a substituent of phenyl, optional  $-CH_2-$  which is not adjacent to each other may be replaced by  $-O-$ , and optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine;  $Z^4$  is a single bond,  $-CH=CH-$ ,  $-C\equiv C-$ ,  $-COO-$ ,  $-OCO-$ , or alkylene in which the number of carbon atoms is 1 to 20, and optional  $-CH_2-$  which is not adjacent to each other may be replaced by  $-O-$ ,  $-COO-$ ,  $-OCO-$ ,  $-CH=CH-$  or  $-C\equiv C-$ ; and  $Y^1$  is chlorine, bromine,  $-OM^1-$ ,  $-SM^1-$ ,  $-CHO$ ,  $-COOR^3-$ ,  $-NHR^4-$ ,  $-COX^1-$ ,  $-OCOX^1-$ ,  $-N=C=O$ ,  $-CN$ ,  $-C\equiv CH$ ,  $-CR^5=CH_2$ ,  $-CR^5=CR^6COOR^3$ ,  $-CH=CR^5CR^6=CH_2$ ,  $-SO_2X^1$ , 2,3-epoxycyclohexyl, 3,4-epoxycyclohexyl, or any one of groups shown below:



in the above groups related to  $Y^1$ ,  $M^1$  is hydrogen or alkaline metal;  $R^3$  is hydrogen, alkaline metal, or alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms;  $R^4$  is hydrogen, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, alkyl in which the number of carbon atoms is 1 to 5, optional  $-CH_2-$  which is not adjacent to each other may be replaced by  $-O-$ , and optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine, or phenyl in which optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine, chlorine, or alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms; in the alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms which is a substituent of phenyl, optional  $-CH_2-$  which is not adjacent to each other may be replaced by  $-O-$ , and optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine;  $X^1$  is chlorine or bromine;  $R^5$ ,  $R^6$  and  $X^2$  are independently hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, or alkyl in which the number of carbon atoms is 1 to 5, optional  $-CH_2-$  which is not adjacent to each other

may be replaced by  $-O-$ , and optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine;  $G^1$  is a trivalent organic group;  $R^9$  is hydrogen, methyl or ethyl; and  $q$  is 1 or 0.

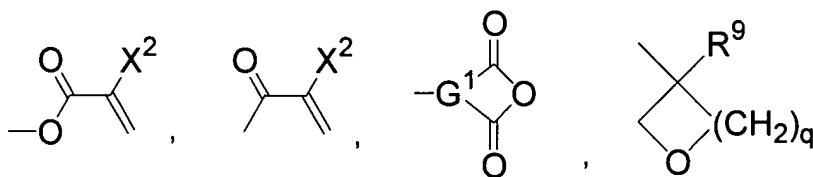
7. (Original) The compound according to claim 6, wherein  $R^1$  is phenyl.

8. (Original) The compound according to claim 6, wherein  $R^1$  is phenyl;  $Q^1$  is cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, alkyl in which the number of carbon atoms is 1 to 5, and optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine, or phenyl in which optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine or alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms; in the alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms which is a substituent of phenyl, optional  $-CH_2-$  which is not adjacent to each other may be replaced by  $-O-$ , and optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine.

9. (Original) The compound according to claim 6, wherein  $R^1$  is phenyl;  $Q^1$  is cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, alkyl in which the number of carbon atoms is 1 to 5 and optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine, or phenyl in which optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine or alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms; in the alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms which is a substituent of phenyl, optional  $-CH_2-$  which is not adjacent to each other may be replaced by  $-O-$ , and optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine;  $A^1$ ,  $A^2$ ,  $A^3$  and  $A^4$  are independently a single bond or 1,4-phenylene in which optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine, chlorine or alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms; in the alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms which is a substituent for 1,4-phenylene, optional  $-CH_2-$  which is not adjacent to each other may be replaced by  $-O-$ , and optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine; and  $Z^0$ ,  $Z^1$ ,  $Z^2$ ,  $Z^3$  and  $Z^4$  are independently a single bond,  $-COO-$ ,  $-OCO-$ , or alkylene in which the number of carbon atoms is 1 to 20, and optional  $-CH_2-$  which is not adjacent to each other may be replaced by  $-O-$ ,  $-COO-$ ,  $-OCO-$ ,  $-CH=CH-$  or  $-C\equiv C-$ .

10. (Original) The compound according to claim 6, wherein  $R^1$  is phenyl;  $Q^1$  is cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, alkyl in which the number of carbon atoms is 1 to 5, and optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine, or phenyl in which optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine or alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms; in the alkyl having 1 to

5 carbon atoms which is a substituent of phenyl, optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine; A<sup>1</sup>, A<sup>2</sup>, A<sup>3</sup> and A<sup>4</sup> are independently a single bond or 1,4-phenylene in which optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine, chlorine or alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms; in the alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms which is a substituent for 1,4-phenylene, optional -CH<sub>2</sub>- which is not adjacent to each other may be replaced by -O-, and optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine; Z<sup>0</sup>, Z<sup>1</sup>, Z<sup>2</sup>, Z<sup>3</sup> and Z<sup>4</sup> are independently a single bond, -COO-, -OCO- or alkylene in which the number of carbon atoms is 1 to 20, and optional -CH<sub>2</sub>- which is not adjacent to each other may be replaced by -O-, -COO-, -OCO-, -CH=CH- or -C≡C-; and Y<sup>1</sup> is -OM<sup>1</sup>-, -CHO, -COOR<sup>3</sup>-, -NHR<sup>4</sup>-, -COX<sup>1</sup>-, -OCOX<sup>1</sup>-, -N=C=O, -CR<sup>5</sup>=CH<sub>2</sub>, 2,3-epoxycyclohexyl, 3,4-epoxycyclohexyl, or any one of groups shown below:

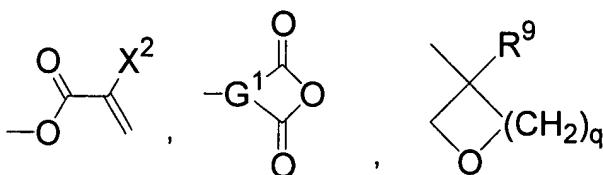


in the above groups related to Y<sup>1</sup>, M<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen, sodium or potassium; R<sup>3</sup> is hydrogen, sodium, potassium, or alkyl in which the number of carbon atoms is 1 to 5, optional -CH<sub>2</sub>- which is not adjacent to each other may be replaced by -O-, and optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine; R<sup>4</sup> is hydrogen, phenyl, or alkyl in which the number of carbon atoms is 1 to 5, optional -CH<sub>2</sub>- which is not adjacent to each other may be replaced by -O-, and optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine; X<sup>1</sup> is chlorine or bromine; R<sup>5</sup> and X<sup>2</sup> are independently hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, or alkyl in which the number of carbon atoms is 1 to 5, optional -CH<sub>2</sub>- which is not adjacent to each other may be replaced by -O-, and optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine; G<sup>1</sup> is a trivalent organic group; R<sup>9</sup> is hydrogen, methyl or ethyl; and q is 1 or 0.

11. (Original) The compound according to claim 10, wherein Q<sup>1</sup> is alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, or phenyl.

12. (Original) The compound according to claim 10, wherein Q<sup>1</sup> is alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms or phenyl; A<sup>1</sup>, A<sup>2</sup>, A<sup>3</sup> and A<sup>4</sup> are independently a single bond or 1,4-phenylene in which optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine or methyl; Z<sup>0</sup>, Z<sup>1</sup>, Z<sup>2</sup>, Z<sup>3</sup> and Z<sup>4</sup> are independently a single bond, -COO-, -OCO- or alkylene in which the number of carbon atoms is 1 to 20 and optional -CH<sub>2</sub>-, which is not adjacent to each other, may be replaced by -O-, -COO- or -OCO-.

13. (Original) The compound according to claim 10, wherein Q<sup>1</sup> is alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms or phenyl; A<sup>1</sup>, A<sup>2</sup>, A<sup>3</sup> and A<sup>4</sup> are independently a single bond or 1,4-phenylene in which optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine or methyl; Z<sup>0</sup>, Z<sup>1</sup>, Z<sup>2</sup>, Z<sup>3</sup> and Z<sup>4</sup> are independently a single bond, -COO-, -OCO- or alkylene in which the number of carbon atoms is 1 to 20 and optional -CH<sub>2</sub>-, which is not adjacent to each other, may be replaced by -O-, -COO- or -OCO-; and Y<sup>1</sup> is -OM<sup>1</sup>-, -COOR<sup>3</sup>-, -NHR<sup>4</sup>-, -COX<sup>1</sup>-, -N=C=O, -CR<sup>5</sup>=CH<sub>2</sub>, 2,3-epoxycyclohexyl, 3,4-epoxycyclohexyl, or any one of groups shown below:

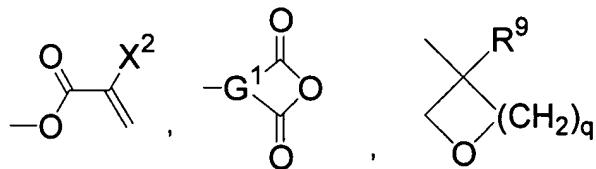


in the above groups related to Y<sup>1</sup>, M<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen, sodium or potassium; R<sup>3</sup> is hydrogen, sodium, potassium, methyl or ethyl; R<sup>4</sup> is hydrogen, methyl or phenyl; X<sup>1</sup> is chlorine or bromine; R<sup>5</sup> and X<sup>2</sup> are independently hydrogen, fluorine or alkyl in which the number of carbon atoms is 1 to 5 and optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine; G<sup>1</sup> is a trivalent organic group; R<sup>9</sup> is hydrogen, methyl or ethyl; and q is 1 or 0.

14. (Original) The compound according to claim 13, wherein Q<sup>1</sup> is methyl or phenyl.

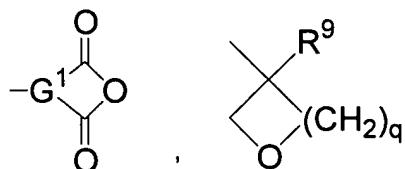
15. (Original) The compound according to claim 13, wherein Q<sup>1</sup> is methyl or phenyl; A<sup>1</sup>, A<sup>2</sup>, A<sup>3</sup> and A<sup>4</sup> are independently a single bond or 1,4-phenylene; and Z<sup>0</sup>, Z<sup>1</sup>, Z<sup>2</sup>, Z<sup>3</sup> and Z<sup>4</sup> are independently a single bond, -COO-, -OCO- or alkylene in which the number of carbon atoms is 1 to 20 and optional -CH<sub>2</sub>-, which is not adjacent to each other, may be replaced by -O-, -COO- or -OCO-.

16. (Original) The compound according to claim 13, wherein Q<sup>1</sup> is methyl or phenyl; A<sup>1</sup>, A<sup>2</sup>, A<sup>3</sup> and A<sup>4</sup> are independently a single bond or 1,4-phenylene; Z<sup>0</sup>, Z<sup>1</sup>, Z<sup>2</sup>, Z<sup>3</sup> and Z<sup>4</sup> are independently a single bond, -COO-, -OCO- or alkylene in which the number of carbon atoms is 1 to 20 and optional -CH<sub>2</sub>-, which is not adjacent to each other, may be replaced by -O-, -COO- or -OCO-; and Y<sup>1</sup> is -OM<sup>1</sup>-, -COOR<sup>3</sup>-, -NHR<sup>4</sup>-, -COCl-, 2,3-epoxycyclohexyl, 3,4-epoxycyclohexyl, or any one of groups shown below:



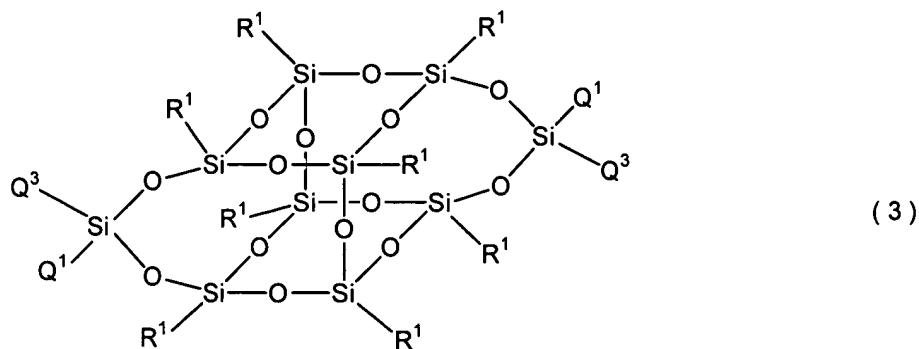
in the above groups related to Y<sup>1</sup>, M<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen, sodium or potassium; R<sup>3</sup> is hydrogen, sodium, potassium, methyl or ethyl; R<sup>4</sup> is hydrogen or methyl; X<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen, fluorine or methyl; G<sup>1</sup> is a trivalent organic group; R<sup>9</sup> is hydrogen, methyl or ethyl; and q is 1 or 0.

17. (Original) The compound according to claim 16, wherein Y<sup>1</sup> is -OH, -COOR<sup>3</sup>, -NH<sub>2</sub>, -COCl, 2,3-epoxycyclohexyl, 3,4-epoxycyclohexyl, or any one of groups shown below:

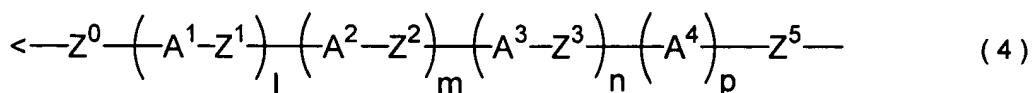


in the above groups related to Y<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>3</sup> is hydrogen, methyl or ethyl; G<sup>1</sup> is a trivalent organic group; R<sup>9</sup> is hydrogen, methyl or ethyl; and q is 1 or 0.

18. (Original) A polymer having a structural unit represented by Formula (3):

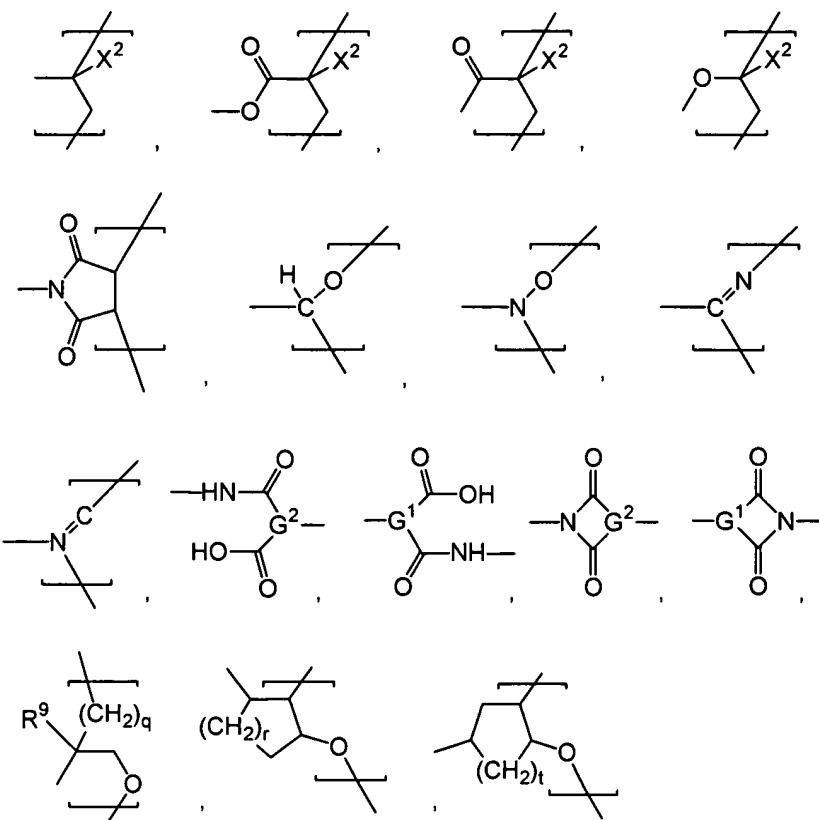


wherein  $R^1$  is phenyl in which optional hydrogen may be replaced by halogen or alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms; in the alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, optional  $-CH_2-$ , which is not adjacent to each other, may be replaced by  $-O-$ , and optional hydrogen may be replaced by halogen;  $Q^1$  is hydrogen, halogen, alkyl having 1 to 10 carbon atoms, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cyclohexenyl, or phenyl in which optional hydrogen may be replaced by halogen or alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms; in the alkyl having 1 to 10 carbon atoms and alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms which is a substituent of phenyl, optional  $-CH_2-$ , which is not adjacent to each other, may be replaced by  $-O-$ ,  $-CH=CH-$  or  $-C\equiv C-$ , and optional hydrogen may be replaced by halogen; and  $Q^3$  is a group represented by Formula (4):



wherein a code  $<$  represents a bonding point with silicon;  $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$  and  $p$  are independently 0, 1, 2 or 3;  $A^1$ ,  $A^2$ ,  $A^3$  and  $A^4$  are independently a single bond, 1,4-cyclohexylene, 1,4-cyclohexenylene, a condensed ring group having 6 to 10 carbon atoms which is a divalent group, or 1,4-phenylene; in these rings, optional  $-CH_2-$ , which is not adjacent to each other, may be replaced by  $-O-$ , and optional  $-CH=$  may be replaced by  $-N=$ ; optional hydrogen in all rings may be replaced by halogen,  $-CN$ ,  $-NO_2$  or alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms; in the alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, optional  $-CH_2-$ , which is not

adjacent to each other, may be replaced by  $-O-$ ,  $-CH=CH-$  or  $-C\equiv C-$ , and optional hydrogen may be replaced by halogen;  $Z^0$ ,  $Z^1$ ,  $Z^2$  and  $Z^3$  are independently a single bond,  $-CH=CH-$ ,  $-C\equiv C-$ ,  $-COO-$ ,  $-OCO-$  or alkylene in which the number of carbon atoms is 1 to 20 and optional  $-CH_2-$  may be replaced by  $-O-$ ,  $-S-$ ,  $-NH-$ ,  $-SiR^2_2-$ ,  $-SiR^2_2O-$ ,  $-OSiR^2_2-$ ,  $-OSiR^2_2O-$ ,  $-SiR^2_2OSiR^2_2-$ ,  $-COO-$ ,  $-OCO-$ ,  $-CH=CH-$  or  $-C\equiv C-$ ;  $R^2$  is halogen, alkyl having 1 to 10 carbon atoms, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cyclohexenyl, or phenyl in which optional hydrogen may be replaced by halogen or alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms; in the alkyl having 1 to 10 carbon atoms and alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms which is a substituent of phenyl, optional  $-CH_2-$ , which is not adjacent to each other, may be replaced by  $-O-$ ,  $-CH=CH-$  or  $-C\equiv C-$ , and optional hydrogen may be replaced by halogen;  $Z^5$  is a single bond,  $-CH=CH-$ ,  $-C\equiv C-$ ,  $-COO-$ ,  $-OCO-$  or a group represented by  $-W^1-T^1-$ ;  $W^1$  is a single bond or alkylene in which the number of carbon atoms is 1 to 20 and optional  $-CH_2-$ , which is not adjacent to each other, may be replaced by  $-O-$ ,  $-COO-$ ,  $-OCO-$ ,  $-CH=CH-$  or  $-C\equiv C-$ ; and  $T^1$  is  $-O-$ ,  $-S-$ ,  $-SiR^2_2-$ ,  $-SiR^2_2O-$ ,  $-OSiR^2_2-$ ,  $-OSiR^2_2O-$ ,  $-SiR^2_2OSiR^2_2-$ ,  $-CO-$ ,  $-COO-$ ,  $-OCO-$ ,  $-CSO-$ ,  $-OCS-$ ,  $-CONR^{10}-$ ,  $-NR^{10}CO-$ ,  $-CONR^{10}O-$ ,  $-ONR^{10}CO-$ ,  $-OCONR^{10}-$ ,  $-NR^{10}CONR^{10}-$ ,  $-NR^{10}COO-$ ,  $-OCOO-$ ,  $-CH(OH)CH_2-$ ,  $-CH_2CH(OH)-$ ,  $-CH=CH-$ ,  $-CH_2CR^5=CR^6CH_2-$ ,  $-C\equiv C-$ ,  $-SO_2-$ ,  $-SO_2O-$ ,  $-OSO_2-$ ,  $-SO_2S-$ ,  $-SSO_2-$ ,  $-SO_2NR^7-$ ,  $-NR^{10}SO_2-$ , or any one of groups shown below:



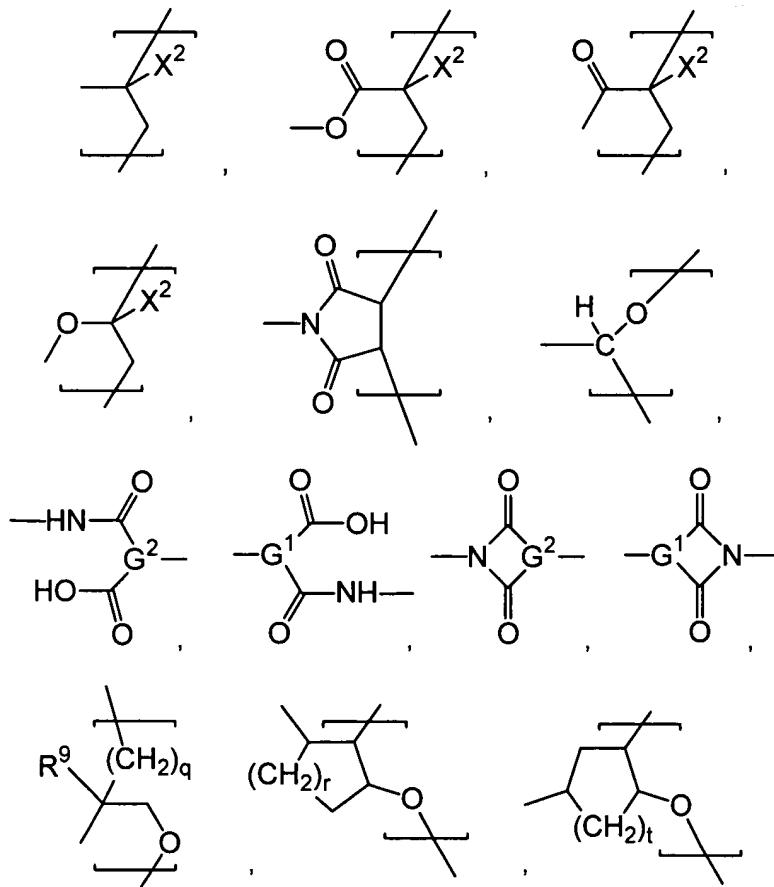
in the groups related to  $T^1$ ,  $R^2$  is the same as described above;  $R^{10}$  is hydrogen, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cyclohexenyl, alkyl in which the number of carbon atoms is 1 to 10, and optional hydrogen may be replaced by halogen, or phenyl in which optional hydrogen may be replaced by halogen or alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms; in the alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms which is a substituent of phenyl, optional  $-CH_2-$ , which is not adjacent to each other, may be replaced by  $-O-$ ,  $-CH=CH-$  or  $-C\equiv C-$ , and optional hydrogen may be replaced by halogen;  $R^5$ ,  $R^6$  and  $X^2$  are independently hydrogen, halogen,  $-CN$  or alkyl in which the number of carbon atoms is 1 to 10, optional  $-CH_2-$ , which is not adjacent to each other, may be replaced by  $-O-$ , and optional hydrogen may be replaced by halogen;  $G^1$  is a trivalent organic group;  $G^2$  is a part of tricarboxylic acid - derivative's residue or a part of tetracarboxylic acid - derivative's residue;  $R^9$  is hydrogen or alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms;  $q$  is 1 or 0;  $r$  is an integer of 0 to 5; and  $t$  is an integer of 1 to 5.

19. (Original) The polymer according to claim 18, wherein R<sup>1</sup> is phenyl in which optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine or chlorine.

20. (Original) The polymer according to claim 18, wherein R<sup>1</sup> is phenyl in which optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine or chlorine; Q<sup>1</sup> is cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, alkyl in which the number of carbon atoms is 1 to 10 and optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine, or phenyl in which optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine, chlorine or alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms; and in the alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms which is a substituent of phenyl, optional -CH<sub>2</sub>-, which is not adjacent to each other, may be replaced by -O-, and optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine.

21. (Original) The polymer according to claim 18, wherein R<sup>1</sup> is phenyl in which optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine or chlorine; Q<sup>1</sup> is cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, alkyl in which the number of carbon atoms is 1 to 10 and optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine, or phenyl in which optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine, chlorine or alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms; in the alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms which is a substituent of phenyl, optional -CH<sub>2</sub>-, which is not adjacent to each other, may be replaced by -O-, and optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine; A<sup>1</sup>, A<sup>2</sup>, A<sup>3</sup> and A<sup>4</sup> are independently a single bond, 1,4-cyclohexylene, 1,4-cyclohexenylene, 1,4-phenylene or a condensed ring group having 6 to 10 carbon atoms which is a divalent group; in these rings, optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine, chlorine or alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms; in the alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, optional -CH<sub>2</sub>-, which is not adjacent to each other, may be replaced by -O-, and optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine; Z<sup>0</sup>, Z<sup>1</sup>, Z<sup>2</sup> and Z<sup>3</sup> are independently a single bond, -CH=CH-, -C≡C-, -COO-, -OCO- or alkylene in which the number of carbon atoms is 1 to 20 and optional -CH<sub>2</sub>-, which is not adjacent to each other, may be replaced by -O-, -NH-, -SiR<sup>2</sup><sub>2</sub>-, -SiR<sup>2</sup><sub>2</sub>O-, -OSiR<sup>2</sup><sub>2</sub>-, -SiR<sup>2</sup><sub>2</sub>OSiR<sup>2</sup><sub>2</sub>-, -COO-, -OCO-, -CH=CH- or -C≡C-; R<sup>2</sup> is halogen, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, alkyl in which the number of carbon atoms is 1 to 10 and optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine, or phenyl in which optional hydrogen may be replaced by

fluorine, chlorine or alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms; in the alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms which is a substituent of phenyl, optional  $-\text{CH}_2-$ , which is not adjacent to each other, may be replaced by  $-\text{O}-$ , and optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine;  $Z^5$  is a single bond,  $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$ ,  $-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-$ ,  $-\text{COO}-$ ,  $-\text{OCO}-$  or a group represented by  $-\text{W}^1\text{-T}^1$ ;  $\text{W}^1$  is a single bond or alkylene in which the number of carbon atoms is 1 to 20 and optional  $-\text{CH}_2-$ , which is not adjacent to each other, may be replaced by  $-\text{O}-$ ,  $-\text{COO}-$ ,  $-\text{OCO}-$ ,  $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$  or  $-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-$ ; and  $\text{T}^1$  is  $-\text{O}-$ ,  $-\text{COO}-$ ,  $-\text{OCO}-$ ,  $-\text{CONR}^{10}-$ ,  $-\text{NR}^{10}\text{CO}-$ ,  $-\text{OCOO}-$ ,  $-\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_2-$ ,  $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OH})-$ ,  $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$ ,  $-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-$ ,  $-\text{SO}_2-$ , or any one of groups shown below:



in these groups related to  $\text{T}^1$ ,  $\text{R}^{10}$  is hydrogen, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, alkyl in which the number of carbon atoms is 1 to 5 and optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine, or phenyl in which optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine, chlorine or alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms; in the alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms which is a substituent of

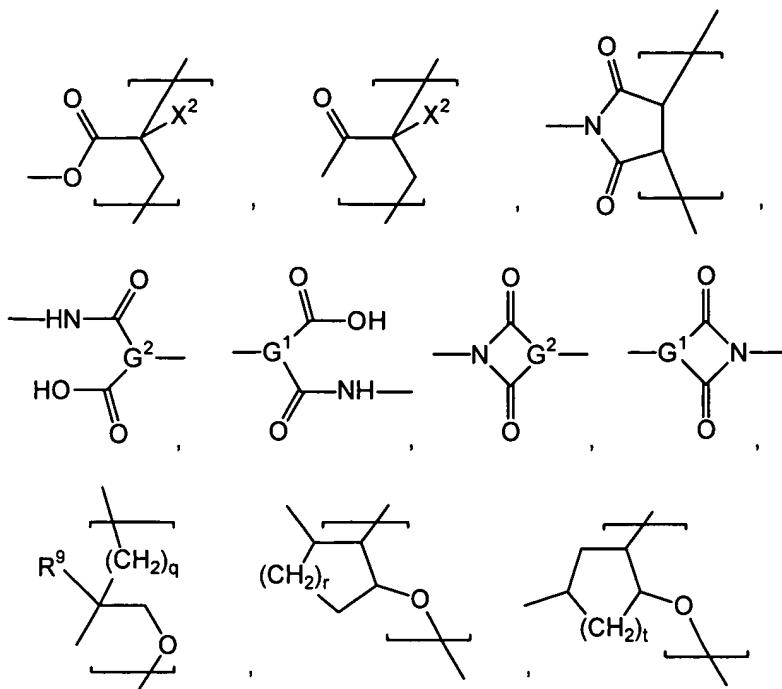
phenyl, optional  $-\text{CH}_2-$ , which is not adjacent to each other, may be replaced by  $-\text{O}-$ , and optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine;  $\text{X}^2$  is hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine or alkyl in which the number of carbon atoms is 1 to 5, optional  $-\text{CH}_2-$ , which is not adjacent to each other, may be replaced by  $-\text{O}-$  and optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine;  $\text{G}^1$  is a trivalent organic group;  $\text{G}^2$  is a part of tricarboxylic acid - derivative's residue or a part of tetracarboxylic acid - derivative's residue;  $\text{R}^9$  is hydrogen, methyl or ethyl;  $q$  is 1 or 0;  $r$  is an integer of 0 to 5; and  $t$  is an integer of 1 to 5.

22. (Original) The polymer according to claim 21, wherein  $\text{R}^1$  is phenyl.

23. (Original) The polymer according to claim 21, wherein  $\text{R}^1$  is phenyl;  $\text{Q}^1$  is cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, alkyl in which the number of carbon atoms is 1 to 5 and optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine, or phenyl in which optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine or alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms; and in the alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms which is a substituent of phenyl, optional  $-\text{CH}_2-$ , which is not adjacent to each other, may be replaced by  $-\text{O}-$ , and optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine.

24. (Original) The polymer according to claim 21, wherein  $\text{R}^1$  is phenyl;  $\text{Q}^1$  is cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, or phenyl in which optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine or alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms; in the alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms which is a substituent of phenyl, optional  $-\text{CH}_2-$ , which is not adjacent to each other, may be replaced by  $-\text{O}-$ , and optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine;  $\text{A}^1$ ,  $\text{A}^2$ ,  $\text{A}^3$  and  $\text{A}^4$  are independently a single bond or 1,4-phenylene in which optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine, chlorine or alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms; in the alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms which is a substituent of 1,4-phenylene, optional  $-\text{CH}_2-$ , which is not adjacent to each other, may be replaced by  $-\text{O}-$ , and optional hydrogen may be replaced by fluorine;  $\text{Z}^0$ ,  $\text{Z}^1$ ,  $\text{Z}^2$  and  $\text{Z}^3$  are independently a single bond,  $-\text{COO}-$ ,  $-\text{OCO}-$  or alkylene in which the number of carbon atoms is 1 to 20 and optional  $-\text{CH}_2-$ , which is not adjacent to each other, may be replaced by  $-\text{O}-$ ,  $-\text{COO}-$  or  $-\text{OCO}-$ ;  $\text{Z}^5$  is a single bond,  $-\text{COO}-$ ,  $-\text{OCO}-$  or a group represented by  $-\text{W}^1\text{-T}^1$ ;  $\text{W}^1$  is a

single bond or alkylene in which the number of carbon atoms is 1 to 20 and optional –  $\text{CH}_2-$ , which is not adjacent to each other, may be replaced by  $-\text{O}-$ ,  $-\text{COO}-$  or  $-\text{OCO}-$ ; and  $\text{T}^1$  is  $-\text{O}-$ ,  $-\text{COO}-$ ,  $-\text{OCO}-$ ,  $-\text{CONR}^{10}-$ ,  $-\text{NR}^{10}\text{CO}-$ , or any one of groups shown below:

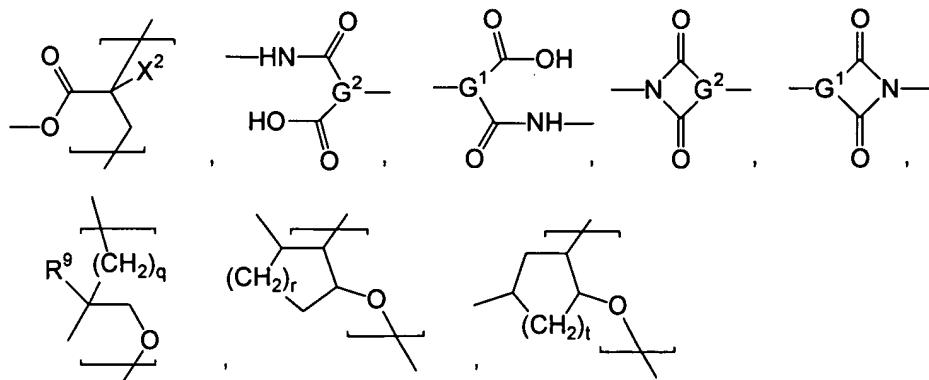


in these groups related to  $T^1$ ,  $R^{10}$  is hydrogen, alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, or phenyl;  $X^2$  is hydrogen, fluorine or alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms;  $G^1$  is a trivalent organic group;  $G^2$  is a part of tricarboxylic acid - derivative's residue or a part of tetracarboxylic acid - derivative's residue;  $R^9$  is hydrogen, methyl or ethyl;  $q$  is 1 or 0;  $r$  is an integer of 0 to 5; and  $t$  is an integer of 1 to 5.

25. (Original) The polymer according to claim 24, wherein  $Q^1$  is methyl or phenyl.

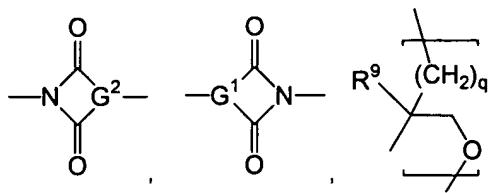
26. (Original) The polymer according to claim 24, wherein  $Q^1$  is methyl or phenyl;  $A^1$ ,  $A^2$ ,  $A^3$  and  $A^4$  are independently a single bond or 1,4-phenylene;  $Z^0$ ,  $Z^1$ ,  $Z^2$  and  $Z^3$  are independently a single bond,  $-COO-$ ,  $-OCO-$  or alkylene in which the number of carbon atoms is 1 to 20 and optional  $-CH_2-$ , which is not adjacent to each other, may be replaced by  $-O-$ ,  $-COO-$  or  $-OCO-$ ;  $Z^5$  is a single bond,  $-COO-$ ,  $-OCO-$  or a group represented by  $-W^1-T^1$ ;  $W^1$  is a single bond or alkylene in which the number of carbon atoms is 1 to 20 and optional  $-CH_2-$ , which is not adjacent to each other, may be replaced

by  $-O-$ ,  $-COO-$  or  $-OCO-$ ; and  $T^1$  is  $-O-$ ,  $-COO-$ ,  $-OCO-$ ,  $-CONR^{10}-$ ,  $-NR^{10}CO-$ , or any one of groups shown below:



in these groups related to  $T^1$ ,  $R^{10}$  is hydrogen or methyl;  $X^2$  is hydrogen or methyl;  $G^1$  is a trivalent organic group;  $G^2$  is a part of tricarboxylic acid - derivative's residue or a part of tetracarboxylic acid - derivative's residue;  $R^9$  is hydrogen, methyl or ethyl;  $q$  is 1 or 0;  $r$  is an integer of 0 to 5; and  $t$  is an integer of 1 to 5.

27. (Original) The polymer according to claim 26, wherein  $T^1$  is  $-O-$ ,  $-COO-$ ,  $-OCO-$ ,  $-CONR^{10}-$ ,  $-NR^{10}CO-$ , or any one of groups shown below:



28. (Original) A composition comprising the compound as described in claim 1.

29. (Original) A polymer obtained by using at least one of the compounds as described in claim 1.

30. (Currently amended) The A polymer according to claim 29, obtained by using only the compound as described in claim 1.

31. (Currently amended) The A polymer according to claim 29, obtained by using at least one of the compounds as described in claim 1 and at least one of compounds other than the compound as described in claim 1.

32. (Original) The polymer according to claim 29, wherein the polymer is polyimide, polyamic acid, polyester, an epoxy resin, polyacrylate or polymethacrylate.

33. (Original) A composition comprising at least one of the polymers as described in claim 29.

34. (Original) A coating agent comprising the polymer as described in claim 29.

35. (Original) A varnish composition comprising the polymer as described in claim 29.

36. (Original) A thin film formed by using the varnish composition according to claim 35.

37. (Original) A multilayer thin film formed by using the varnish composition as described in claim 35 and at least one of compositions of other polymers.

38. (Original) A structural matter, wherein a part or the whole of a structural unit thereof is comprised with at least one of the polymer as described in claim 29.

39. (Original) A plastic substrate having the thin film as described in claim 36.

40. (Original) An optical material having the thin film as described in claim 36.